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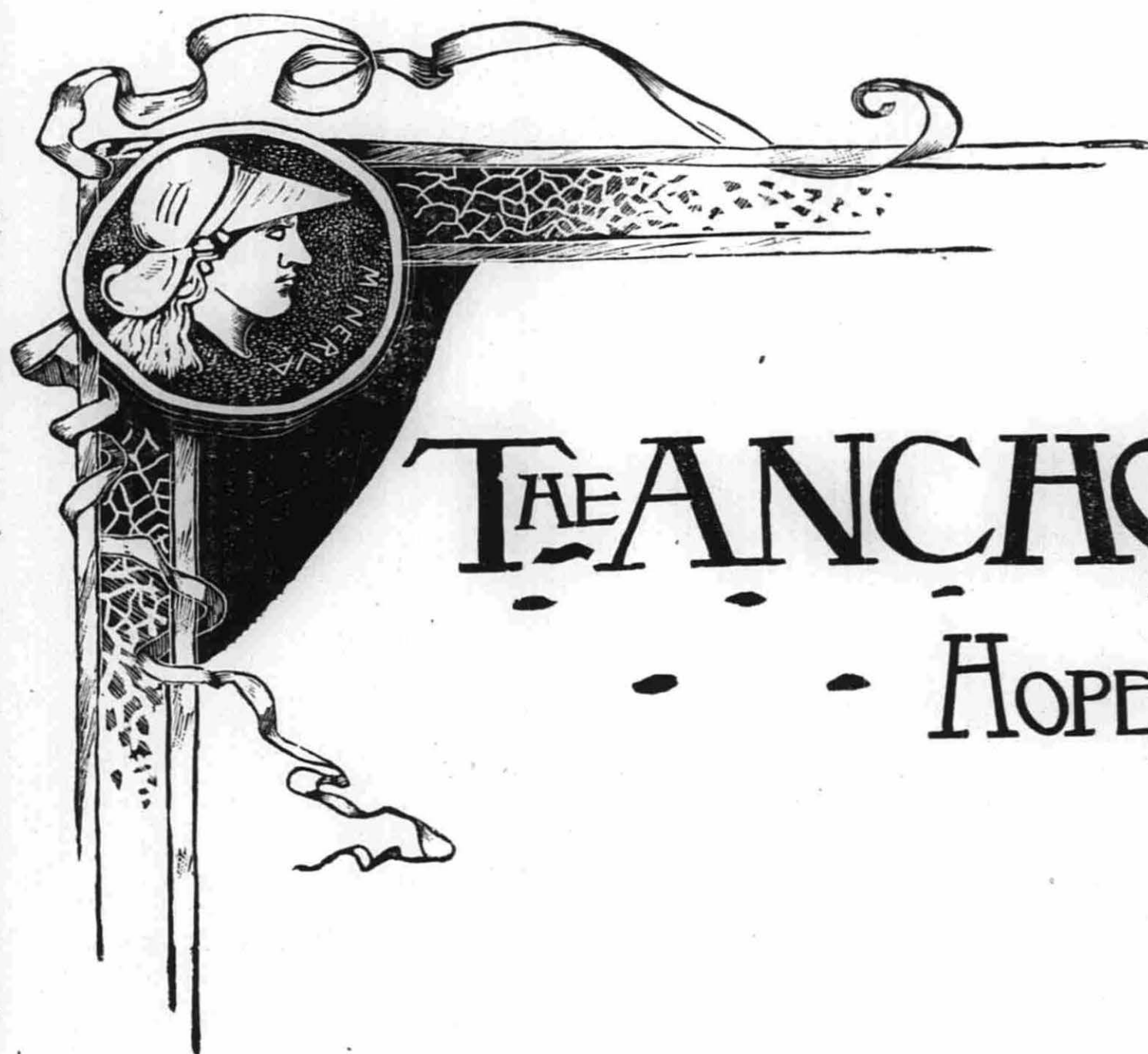
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THE ANCHOR.

HOPE-COLLEGE

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The students presented a much better appearance and left a much better impression with the citizens of Holland on the last Decoration Day than in former years. Notwithstanding the fact that invitations were extended to them in the same courteous and cordial spirit as this year, all, or at least, most of the patriotism seemed to have disappeared from among them, and for a number of years the students responded to this invitation in a half-hearted way by appearing in the procession as a meagre band of fifteen or thereabouts. It was therefore very gratifying on last Decoration day to see that over four times that number—sixty-four in all—took part in the procession. Another commendable feature was the better order and arrangement among the students by which they presented a much better

appearance in the parade. Mr. Ruigh, having had some experience in such affairs, made an excellent captain, and considering the small amount of practice the students have had in marching and in drill, they obeyed his orders fairly well and kept the ranks quite straight. Of course everything cannot be perfect, and it was no surprise at all that there were some in the ranks who were, and were willing to be "black sheep" in some respect, whether in persisting to hold up an umbrella against the expressed will of the captain, or in getting out of ranks or cutting up capers, with the idea that this was "cute," seeming to think that it was not necessary and proper to obey the orders of one who had been chosen as their leader. However, we hope that in future years this spirit of patriotism and of interest which was shown this year will be kept up and become stronger and stronger, and that the students may hereafter be represented by a still larger number.

The commencement season of school-year 1892-93 belongs to the past and another year in the history of our college and in the life of its students has rolled by; a year of glorious opportunities for moral and intellectual development and a year of great responsibility, considering the opportunities which have been placed before us. Whether we have performed our duties thoroughly and have laid hold of the opportunities for development is a question which remains for each student to decide for himself. If we have done so let us come back in the fall with that same spirit, and with a full realization of the advantages which we enjoy; if we have not, let us calmly think of the privilege we enjoy above so many others who have not the opportunity which we have, and of the benefit and the aid which we will derive from a faithful attendance to study. Then surely, when we fully realize this, will we go to work in the right spirit.

With this number the Anchor completes its sixth volume. Six years have passed since, in

June, 1887, when the writer was attending commencement exercises and had never yet set foot on the campus as a student, a copy of the Anchor was placed in his hands, and other copies were distributed during commencement week to give the public an idea of what nature the new publication was to be. Well do we remember with what unconcern and disinterestedness we scanned the contents of the paper, not yet of interest, since the writer was not yet a student. Well do we remember how interested the students were in this new enterprise and how they eagerly read the contents of the Anchor laughing at its jokes and "drives," and critically scanning the literary articles contributed to its columns by students and alumni. Rev. J. Van Westenburg, Messrs. Herbert Keppel, Isaac Van Kampen, Jurry Winter, O. C. Flanagan, and Wiley W. Mills, successively occupied the position of editor-in-chief and with their able associate editors gave the Anchor a good reputation. Whether this present incumbent is succeeding in maintaining this reputation, must be left to the judgement of the readers. Earnestly do we hope that the course of the Anchor may be more successful in the future, and that the sympathy of the students and alumni will not only be shown by the interest with which they scan its contents, but also by their subscriptions.

Commencement season with all its attendant festivities is over. The long, hot hours spent in the examination rooms are past and the student's heart beats lighter and his mind is relieved of a great burden. The "Meliphone Bust" which has for so many years inaugurated the festivities and has proved to be such a refreshing retreat to the students after the strain of examinations, and to which the joyful youth comes accompanied by a fair partner (if he is lucky enough to get any); where the guests are first entertained with a literary program and listen to the jokes of the merciless editors of the Meliphone Journal; where finally refreshing refreshments are served and witty toasts are given, is a thing of the past. The Baccalaureate sermon with its many words of sound advice to the graduates and excellent teachings for undergraduates has been spoken. The "Exhibition," the goal of the "A" class, and the centre of their thoughts and the attention during the last few weeks of the term, has taken place. The "Ulfilas Jaar-

feest" which is a treat to everyone who understands the Dutch language, and which is attended even by those that do not understand it, has been held. The Alumni exercises, where the alumni gather for each other's benefit and pleasure, and where they are carried back in spirit to their college days, have taken place. Commencement exercises which mark the graduation of the Senior class, and to which they have looked forward for eight long years, and which severs their connection with Hope College as students, has closed the commencement season. And as these festivities come and pass every year, the ardent desire comes to us, that, as this institution has with limited means proved to be a blessing in the past, its sphere of usefulness may be enlarged, and its influence become stronger.

During the summer vacation the students will be scattered in different parts of the country and will live in different environments. Some of them may have extraordinary experiences, and see uncommon things, and others may meet with things nothing above the ordinary. However this may be, we hope that the students will not forget the columns of the Anchor for next fall. Some may visit places of great interest and have experiences which may be interesting to others to hear or to read. We therefore ask any of the students who may perchance visit places which other students have not seen, to remember that the Anchor is an excellent medium for relating such experiences, and that the editor will be glad to receive a good supply of articles on which to start next fall.

WHAT SHALL THE FUTURE BE?

The frequent utterance of the above question by the students evidently shows that a crisis has been reached in the history of our institution. What the answer will be depends upon what action the council takes during its present session. In the first place a president is to be chosen. Naturally, the students will, to a considerable extent, look to him for inspiration and guidance; from the impression which he creates, outsiders will form their opinions concerning our college. He should be a man of thorough educational qualifications, capable of winning respect and admiration at home, capable of commanding influence and obtaining aid from abroad. Which of the candidates, in our opinion, possesses these qualifications in

the largest degree, would perhaps, be improper here to state.

We have also heard it rumored that some action will be taken toward improving the present course of study. We sincerely hope that something will be done in that direction. We are proud of the work which is being done in certain branches. In some, such as the classics and mathematics, we compare very favorably with most colleges. In others fully as essential in after life, however, the comparison is unfavorable. Should not an effort be made to bring these up to an equally high standard? We trust that the council will investigate this matter, and, by making necessary changes, make such possible.

In the sciences, especially, our course sadly needs broadening and improvement. These have been almost totally neglected. Students preparing themselves for many of the professions in which a training along this line is absolutely necessary, cannot at present, spend their time here to very good advantage. Besides the aim of our college is to furnish a liberal education, and certainly, in our day, a person laying claim to such must be familiar with, at least, the fundamental principles of the sciences.

The past year has in some respects been a prosperous one. A handsome new building has been secured and the enrollment has been the largest in the history of the institution. We hope that nothing may occur to retard its progress but that brighter prospects are in store for it.

HOPE COLLEGE AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Anchor would shamefully fail in its duty to its readers and become lonesome in its unpatriotic silence, if it did not arouse itself sufficiently to give a few words of advice and instruction on the all-important, inexhaustible subject of the World's Fair. The last two years or more of western literature have been eloquent and unceasing in the praise of the greatness and beauty and advantages of the Fair. We need not tarry with them. Everybody is convinced on these points and has been convinced so often that he swallows hard and feels sick at heart when efforts are made to convince him still more. But there are difficulties in the way.

First, it is too near by to be valued. It may seem strange, but it is true, nevertheless, that

many, who would just ache to go, if it were held in London or Paris, or even in New York or some other outlandish place, do not consider it worth the entrance fee to see it in Jackson Park. But do not let the dust, which such a gigantic undertaking naturally raises in its immediate vicinity, blind you to its beauty and usefulness. Now that the whole world has come on exhibition in your front yard, do not close your blinds and curtains.

Another and principle difficulty is money or rather the want of it. It's a bug-bear and little more. By and by, when you want to see the world, you must wait till you are a millionaire, and have a year or two to spend. Now, if the question should come to you to give up the Fair or a year of college, don't hesitate a minute to forego the latter. Better stay home all next year to work than give up the Fair. But few are in such desperate straits. With a little saving and extra exertion most of us may have both.

To students of small institutions like Hope the Fair is of special value. A hundred and one practical questions must remain unanswered in almost every study they take up, because they possess no museum or extensive collections, nor suitable or sufficient instruments for experiments or illustration. Many, very many of those questions the observant student has answered for him at the World's Fair. But to make a visit thither profitable, a student as well as other people, must have his eyes wide open all about him, his mind alert, and his memory well oiled and in good running order. He must not attempt to see everything, must know just what he wants to see, and take plenty of time to see it.

John Dryden.

(Continued from the May No.)

Dryden's prose is a frank expression of his opinion on literary subjects and a good index to his taste and sound judgement. It is found at its best in his *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*. Following the example of Cowley, he succeeded in depriving English prose of the stiffness imposed by the use of Latin idioms and introduced freedom without destroying the dignity of English style. From him it acquired that ease and grace, which, joined with refinement, was carried to greater perfection by Addison. From his abundance of thought it naturally became copious, and from his energy of mind it became forcible and strong. The writer

who, as Dryden claimed he did, feels thoughts come "crowding on" so fast that to utter one is to give the signal for numerous others in reserve, has a decided advantage over him who must feel about on all sides, with anxious effort on each separate feature of a subject and thus extort an occasional thought from his obstinate mind—an advantage in that to write is but to dispose, to speak is but to give relief to swarming ideas within; and fullness of thought is a happy concomitant of fullness of style. Notwithstanding, the unprincipled flattery of many of his dedications, which savored somewhat of servility, he could intelligently and justly admire excellence wherever found, for in the midst of court patronage he wrote a eulogy on Milton, who, if not entirely ignored by the elite, was considered no more than an obscure puritan.

Dryden began the illustrious line of English critics that continued in Johnson, Coleridge, Hazlitt, etc. The principle on which he proceeded in criticism was certainly the correct one and a rule which all would-be critics might do well in observing, viz., that of being thoroughly acquainted with the work and deportment of literature to be criticised. To be an intelligent critic of English literary art, there must be some knowledge of language and style, and to some extent the mastery of it; while the readiness to feel the true spirit of any work is highly advantageous in sound judgement, so that the critic of poetry will carry more weight if he be himself poet; and the critic of history, if he be himself a historian. To consider well, weigh coolly an author in the balance, and avoid carefully the follies of individual taste, caprice or fancy, is the happy work of the true critic. And this Dryden could do fairly well. He was just, could overlook the lesser improprieties and note striking merits in those he criticised and could wipe out those traces of hostility into which others have been lured. We regret however, that in many of his earlier works he debased a sound judgement and fell into numerous flatitudes.....

In considering Dryden's claims as a poet we must not allow ourselves to be governed by prejudice arising from any grossness in his earlier writings; but we enforce upon ourselves a difficult task, for his merits are various and not easily defined. His energies were expended on so vast a field that he has left few striking monuments of his genius. Occasional

sparks come from his anvil when all was at a white heat. Single bold strokes betokened the potentiality of pent up forces. His pen was too much concerned with petty matters, and his mind too often absorbed in commonplace affairs to produce any extensive works that might challenge comparison with great masterpieces. It is perhaps for this reason that he has never taken a place in the first rank of poets and is now holding the first place in the second; though in his own time he attained a more splendid success than many authors have enjoyed in their age. His choice of subject was not always fortunate. It was scarcely wise in such unstable times to make Oliver Cromwell the occasion of some *Heroic Stanzas*, for the subject would hardly admit those elements which are the essence of poetic inspiration. Then too, however much Cromwell may have possessed the hearts of his countrymen, there was soon to be a time when such effusive tributes to Oliver would be less enjoyed. On the whole and aside from his full recognition of Cromwell's greatness, we are struck, on reading the poem, more with the idea that Dryden was a fine writer than that Cromwell was a fit subject for a poem. Its glitter was as noticeable as its forced loftiness. In like manner the subjects on which the *Annus Mirabilis* turned were not at all captivating. For were not the Dutch war and the London fire rather commonplace? Think of a poet writing up the Chicago fire, the Chilean war, or cholera epidemic. Through three hundred and four quatrains he keeps up the march and solemn step, and at the close one is convinced that what he said to Sir Robert Howard, viz., of the trouble to the poet of carrying in his head the sense of four lines at once, is no less a trouble to the reader, especially where one must hold the mind attentively alert. But the poem gave ample evidence that Dryden was thoroughly a master of manly verse. His *Alexander's Feast* surpasses all our other lyrics in energy, harmony, loftiness, and imaginativeness; while his *Fables* merit praise as being the finest specimens of versification in our language. Pope may excel Dryden in pleasing harmonies at times, but never in freedom. Dryden's poetry shows a wide, extended view of mankind, a comprehensive mind and retains amidst all its restraints of freedom and magnificence qualities compatible with lofty inspiration. He is more true to nature than his immediate successors because of his bold and flashing ideas,

which had their origin in a Homeric quality of fire and animation.

Comparing him with his contemporary, the Bedford tinker, we see what Dryden might have accomplished if there had been in him some definite aim or inherent purpose. It took him long to find his element. Bunyan with no scholarship save that of self-education, with no literary model save the Bible, produced a more enduring contribution to literature than the polished Dryden with all its classical and world-wide knowledge. Indeed there are instances enough which show the power of his superb imagination and that he was able to produce more enduring examples of his fancy and eloquence; but his age did not tolerate the exuberance of Spencer and Shakespeare; nor did he himself care to attain to the neatness and finished excellence of a Pope. His efforts embraced almost the whole range of literature. If any writer ever tried too much, Dryden did.

His mind full of information and ideas, Dryden was at all times ready for discussion and had an abundance of strong arguments for all his views. Throughout his writings he is clear and transparent, with here and there an accidental adaption of sound to sense. At times a pamphleteer and controversialist and his mind full of all subjects at all times, he always needed seclusion. Deficient in sensibility, neglecting delicacy and often wanting in depth of sentiment, he yet destroyed simplicity. Yet passion was concentrating and in his later poems burst forth in strong and copious streams as from a truly poetical temperament. Whatever his merits and defects, this must be conceded to Dryden living between two periods of thought, without the freedom of the former school and disregarding the correctness of the latter, that he is the founder of style and criticism and the refiner of English verse.

Dryden is often compared with his disciple, Pope. Dryden's steed is often unbridled; Pope's, if used at all, always feels the lash. Dryden is at times poetical; Pope, ever grammatical. Dryden wrote to please; Pope to excel. Dryden is comprehensive; Pope, confined. Pope is always elaborate; Dryden often careless. Dryden writes easily; Pope, fastidiously. Dryden writes and uses rhyme almost unconsciously; Pope, always self-consciously. Yet Pope was not the opposite to Dryden; for, he like all the writers of the Augustan age, freely imbibed Dryden's critical spirit. Of Dryden, Byron has well said:

"Like him (Pope) great Dryden poured the tide of song.
In stream less smooth, indeed, but doubly strong."

At the death of Dryden, his spirit did not leave our literature. But here we must bid the readers adieu in the midst of the critical age, from which he must find his own way out—an age that loved the spirit of sound and sense.

"But now the mystic tale that pleased of yore,
Can charm an understanding age no more."

To this spirit the fanciful Keats must first turn a heretic before English poetry returns to its natural course.

JAMES STERENBERG, '93.

Hope.

The human mind has an innate tendency toward futurity which may be supplemented or may be modified by circumstances incident to a changeable mortal life. The future—dim and shadowy—lies before us, the great repository of the unknown; and it is the very nature of the mind to seek to unfold the unknown. In this we are much like children in a strange house that run with merry laugh to peer into every dark recess and bring to light the secret of each mysterious chamber.

The future being dark and obscure has within it a kind of charm, for it is ever changing into present and revealing crises unforeseen. We are as in a labyrinth where every step and turn and winding way afford new occasion for delight or wonder, surprise or fear. And so we are ever on the watch not knowing what a day or even an hour may bring. We are led to speculate upon the outcome of events; and to consider what can be, may be, will be, whether this or that will prosper or whether end in failure and many such questions which only the future can make known. And this ever-active never-satisfied curiosity is a great blessing to mankind if for no other cause than that it adds zest and interest to life and keeps the powers of the mind in play.

But the future is forceful in another sense: for some having got but the varietal glimpse of a part of that which is to come, form a judgment which materially affects their comfort in life—adding joy or adding sorrow. Somewhere their gaze are filled with dark foreboding, as if the future were a lowering cloud charged with some awful fate about to empty on them. Others gaily trip along as under a sky all golden-painting, all things in delusive colors: we pity their folly.

But that class that goes with bowed head and heavy heart deserves sympathy and the more

because they may be sad and downcast without apparent cause. Some are born so, but we fear that more have become so by a foolish habit of introspection in youth whereby every motive when only half formed has been checked and every warm emotion arrested and challenged long enough to find expression in some weak and sickly act—an act that gives the doer no satisfaction because done with but half a heart and which followed by other acts of like nature breeds a wavering uncertainty of character that but too often ends in an habitual melancholy.

Now the only way to remedy the evil is to get him to look away from self and to take heart assuring him that the future has much good in store if he will but employ the means to come by it. What a change would come upon the man if we could but kindle in him a flame of warm desire after some unseen good and awaken the joys of a glad anticipation! That there is a power that can work this change is manifest—as bright happy faces and sweet winsome tempers will also testify.

Now as hope is such a power let us inquire a little into its nature. Hope always implies a good to be attained whether real or fanciful—whether existing in nature or only of mental creation. It implies further a desire or yearning to attain that good. And this desire has force according to the degree of expectancy with which the desired good is looked forth to. Now desire and expectation are of the mind and hope having no existence apart from them is a mental state which in turn is forceful or weakly in measure as the mind is so.

Of necessity the mind is modified in some degree by bodily states which may either advance or retard hope's growth. But where the weak mind sinks under infirmity the strong rises above the infirmity of the body.

Again, hope is based on reason. He who has lived long and become wise will ever hope. For he knows from experience that however great the present evil and however unpropitious the future a very slight circumstance may change the whole course of events. And we may rest assured that amid circumstances of never-ceasing change the next revolution of the wheel of fortune may exactly reverse our present condition. Who does not know that the darkest hour of night is just before the day dawns? And that when stormclouds menace mist, they are then about to break, let the sunlight through and a rainbow span the heavens.

How unreasonable then for a man to sit darkling and repining as though he had no hope.

Hope is a bulwark of character, a strong tower against which the arrows of misfortune break and fall but leave its possessor safe. Hope means courage, in courage is strength. It gives heart to the fallen to rise again and steels with fresh resolution the spirit of him who was well-nigh overcome. Hope dares all things endures all things and finally overcomes all things.

What matter though wealth take to it wings and fly away, though friends forsake, and though all the world stand in array against him?

Firm and unmoved the hopeful man will face the gathered throng. Such a spirit rests on itself, is not confined to partial views or to one particular object. And if at last all should be lost it has saved itself, its integrity and worth."

Hope makes cheerful. It causes even a homely face to shine by implanting peace and serenity. To his surroundings the hopeful man becomes an example, a source of inspiration, a model of pleasant ways and benign behavior. All with whom he comes in contact feel the power of an enlivening presence.

The hopeful person is never of a sad, sour countenance. If he has made a mistake he is not dejected, if he has come short in performance of some duty next time he will do better, if there be a hill of difficulty to climb he sits not down with folded hands to bewail the steepness of the place but with a cheerful alacrity girds him and with a stout heart addresses himself to ascend it.

Hope is a stay to the soul amid the changing scenes of life. It works a quiet resignation and an even temper of mind in times of distress, adversity, and affliction. By it we may allay mental pain and mitigate the severity of bodily sickness.

Would you raise up a head bowed down by grief and mental suffering? Would you put a new light into an eye dim with care? Then fill the heart with hope. If one mourn the loss of friends, say to him that he may meet with them again; if he suffer under reverses of fortune, point him to those who were even more unfortunate than he and yet have survived and prospered; if he be in disgrace and by some overt act have blemished a once fair name, assure him it may be restored by an honorable virtuous conduct.

Of the power of hope to sustain the spirit history furnishes notable examples. John Kitto whose pictures illustrate the bibles that lie upon

our centre-tables and whose Cyclopaedia of Religious Literature is widely known and read, was only a work-house boy. Frail and sickly from birth; reared in want amid the curses of a drunken father; at thirteen bereft of the sense of hearing and rendered stone-deaf all the remainder of his life, and by this circumstance debarred from conversation and to a large extent from the sympathy of his fellows; he yet made a way and left a name in religious literature that will not die. He bore up under all with a sweet temper and with the cheerfulness of a mind that was never dismayed at anything but always hoped.

Hope buoyed Socrates in prison. He was calm in the presence of dissolution; for he joyed at thought of a state beyond where he should meet with better men. And when his hour came he put by the body, as one puts by a garment, that he might be clothed upon with immortality. And so might other instances be given of that power which bears men up in face of death as it bears them up in the hour of trial.

Hope transfigures the present. Under its influence men walk as in a trance and see as in a vision. Pardon the boldness of the figure. But it is as if a fair maiden, in her hand a lamp, drew aside the curtain and stood beckoning mankind to follow and explore the dim Beyond, which, at each step growing brighter in the light of her magic lamp reveals glories never seen of human or put in human language. And it would seem that some stray beams were falling even on the present, for in the light of hope the present, tho dark, becomes full of promise because clothed in the glimmers of a fond anticipation. And therefore do men forget the sorrows they are in because they dream of joys that are to come.

ALBERT KUIPER.

For The Anchor.

IN MEMORY OF ADRIAN J. MELIS.

The Faculty of Hope College learn with grief of the death of their former pupil and friend Adrian J. Melis.

He was a youth of noble character, faithful, conscientious and ambitious and did his best in all his duties. His was one of those winning natures that attract like morning sunshine.

Modest and manly, cheerful and earnest as he was in all his relations with us, he never failed to exemplify that highest type of character, the christian gentleman.

He was richly endowed with mental gifts and bade fair to be not only a greatly beloved but a highly honored servant of Master.

We assure his bereaved family that we too have lost one we loved. We thank God that we knew him and are comforted with the assurance that he has attained that "inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the parents of the deceased, and published in *De Hope* and in THE ANCHOR.

In behalf of the Faculty,

J. H. GILLESPIE,
C. DOESBURG,
Committee.

WHEREAS it has pleased God in His wise providence to call home our classmate, EDWARD J. MELIS, and

WHEREAS, his death demands some expression of our appreciation and regards for him; therefore

Resolved, That the Freshman class receives with sincere regret the intelligence of the death of their late classmate EDWARD J. MELIS, who was their companion in the pursuit of knowledge and whose plans for active life were suddenly frustrated.

Resolved, That the Freshman class offer to the family and friends of the departed the assurance of their sympathy for them under the sad bereavement which they have been called upon to sustain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *De Hope* and THE ANCHOR and also be sent to the parents of the deceased.

Com. { HENRY NIENHUIS,
D. CORNELIUS RUIGH,
SHELDON VANDEBURG,

Hope College, Holland, Mich.

Influence of a Home.

"Home gives a serenity to the mind so that everything is well defined and in a clear atmosphere." This sentence always gives me a peculiar impression of a home, tho some consider it too vague. But those who have been away from home will say with me that it gives a certain serenity to the mind when they come home. Just think for a moment of those poor orphans who are destitute of those home influences. Now they are placed under the care of some guardian, or if they are of age, left to the care of themselves.

Every home has its influence, tho they may be either good or bad. Every individual has some trait of character which he received at home. If the home is a moral and Christian one, the young man who comes from that home will in almost every case have a moral character. The character of a person is somewhat formed at home. But a moral and Christian young man may lose that word character when he comes in contact with the allurements of the world. But on the other hand, if the home is not a moral and Christian one then the young man will have a character that is dangerous to those who associate with him.

From this we see that there are two kinds of influences received at home. They are as we said, good and bad. But there are still two other influences. These are from the mother and from the father. In most respects the mother exerts a greater influence than the father. Why is this? Simply because the children are more under the care of the mother, while the father is engaged in his daily occupations. A great many fathers, especially in the larger cities, do not even see their children and therefore, do not exert a direct influence on them. A mother's influence is very likely to go with us through life. The children are brought up under the tender care of the mother, from childhood to boyhood, from boyhood to manhood. Is it, therefore, not natural that young people have some of the characteristics of the mother? Another reason is because the character of a woman is entirely different in nature from that of man. In woman, there is not that force there is in man. There we see more of that tenderheartedness, more of the sweet, gentle voice which we do not find in man: therefore she can exert a greater influence in the household affairs. But in every respect, what does a home need to have, in order that it may exert a greater influence on its members?

In the first place, there must be love towards each member of the family and if love is not the chief corner-stone of the home, then it is utterly impossible to exert a good influence that develops the character of the children. Every influence that a home has on the children is based on that solid foundation—love towards each other.

The second quality based upon love is ambition. If this is cultivated at home there will be an ambitious desire in each heart.

Scholarship is another great element which exerts a great influence on the members of the

family, so that there will be a tendency for development of the mental powers.

Another great quality is a cheerful disposition. This must, by all means, be cultivated by young people; and in order to do this there must be a cheerful character imparted at home. A fault-finding, never-pleased man makes home disagreeable, whereas a spiteful woman makes home equally miserable.

How, then, is it possible that such a home will exert a good influence on the children?

Love, as the chief corner-stone of the home, and *ambition*, and *scholarship*, and a *cheerful disposition*, all based on love, make home beautiful and attractive, so that it exerts an influence on the children which goes with them through life.

NICHOLAS BOER.

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HOPE COLLEGE.

Commencement Week.

JUNE 21—28, 1893.

June 21—23.—Undergraduate Examinations.
June 23, 7:30 P. M.—Anniversary of the Meliphone Society.

June 25, 10:30 A. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon, in "Hope Church," by Rev. Sanford H. Cobb, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

June 26, 2:00 P. M.—Closing Exercises of the "A" or Graduating Class of the Grammar School.

June 26, 7:30 P. M.—Anniversary of the Ulfilas Club.

June 27, 10:30 A. M.—Meeting of the Council.

June 27, 7:30 P. M.—Public Exercises of the Alumni.

June 28, 7:30 P. M.—Commencement Exercises in the First Ref. Church.

A cordial invitation is extended to the friends and patrons of the Institution.

C. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

Holland, Mich., June 12th, '93.

Commencement week as usual was inaugurated by the well known "Meliphone bust." This "bust" was conspicuous for the excellent arrangement throughout the whole program. Not only was the literary part well rendered, but the banquet also passed off in a very pleasing and orderly manner. It was an excellent idea to have the banquet in Prof. Kleinheksel's room, since there would hardly have been room

enough in the chapel to accomodate such a large number of guests. It would be impossible to comment on every feature of the program. Let it suffice to say that it was very well enjoyed. There are a few things which occurred in the program and which we can not help mentioning. It was very suggestive when, after the Meliphone chorus had sung the chorus of "And the cat came back," Mr. Boer, who had taken part in the dialogue, came up on the stage and joined them. Of course we understand that this was purely accidental. Another feature worthy of remark was the statement in the "Meliphone Journal" that every student and alumnus should subscribe for the Anchor. Please remember that. Another thing which struck us was the large number of Meliphonians who made use of the privilege of taking a lady with them. Even S—— was out in full glory after all his reverses. Mr. Diekema officiated as toast-master, and did it in his usual witty and pleasant manner.

Following is the the program, wich was well carried out:

PROGRAMME.

INVOCATION.

Welcome, T. Rozendal, Pres't. Music—Van Amburgh's Menagerie. Recitation—Trouble in the "Amen" Corner.—J. S. Brouwer. Address—The Talent of Youth.—A. L. Warnshuis. Music—Polly-wolly-doodle. Dialogue—Organizing a Debating Society. Characters: John Blobbs, N. Boer, Peter Inigg, H. Sluyter. Thomas Thompson, Ed. Takken, Jimmie Bryan, John Meengs. Recitation—Hoolohan on Education. J. J. Brummel. Music—Ba-Ba. Journal, W. P. akken, J. Banninga, C. Tasche. Banninga, Reader. Music—All You Ladies Knd. Master's Oration, Rev. D. J. De Bey. Refreshments. Toasts and Responses. Toast-master, Hon. G. J. Diekema.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

On Sunday morning the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. Sanford Cobb of Grand Rapids, having been invited to do so by the faculty at the request of Dr. Scott. He preached a very earnest and instructive sermon Matthew 23:23: "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

CLASS DAY EXERCISES OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

As usual the "Exhibition" was largely attended and the chapel was full to overflowing. The program was good and contained some

fine selections. The exercises were under the supervision of Prof. Nykerk and he received many a congratulation on the success of the "exhibition." The decorations were very tasty and suggestive. On a back-ground of blue were hung on either side of the stage the American flag and Columbus' flag, while between the two flags was the motto "Sail On," and below this the two hemispheres were suspended. In the foreground were pretty draperies of yellow and red, representing Spain, and terra-cotta, and white representing Chicago. These together with testooning, gave the decorations a pretty appearance. The program was well rendered and elicited many a hearty round of applause from the audience.

The dialogue instead of being in the line of humor, was more of a dramatic nature and was selected from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. The brilliant costumes added much to the effect of the dialogue. The following is the program:

Music—Grand march—Mr. Herman J. Broek. Invocation. The World's Progress (oration delivered at Columbian Exposition, October 21st, 1892)—Watterson—Jacob Van den Bosch. The Indian's Lament—Blackbird, (son of Blackhawk)—Mr. William Peeks. The Village Preacher.—Goldsmith, Mr. Albert Broene. Der Baby—Anon, Mr. William Prakken. Music—O'er the Waters, Rowley. Semi-Chorus. The Vision of Columbus (read at the World's Fair, May 1st, '93)—Croffut, Mr. Jacob Brummel. The Launching of the Ship—Longfellow, Mr. Ralph Janssen. My First Singing Lesson—Anon, Miss Christina Holkeboer. Burglar Bill—London Punch, Mr. Henry L. Yonker. Music: Flute Solo—Fantaisie Dramatique de l'opera "Ernani," op. 386—Verdi, Henry Jurgens. Class Poems, a. The Mountain Rivulet; b. The Old Cottage, Mr. John F. Van Slooten. The Wreck of The Hesperus—Longfellow, Mr. Nicholas Boer. Aunty Doleful—Dallas, Miss Anna C. Rooks. Music—Pretty Village Maiden (arr. from Gounod's "Faust"),—Rimbault. Semi-Chorus. Tent Scene of Brutus and Cassius—Shakespeare. Brutus—A. L. Warnshuis. Cassius—Henry Sagggers. The Chariot Race (from "Ben Hur"—Lew Wallace, Mr. John G. Theilken. Class Oration—Perseverance Conquers All Things, Mr. Gerrit J. Huizinga. Music: Vocal duet—"I Know a Bank"—Horn, Miss Christina Holkeboer, Miss Anna C. Brooks.

The list of graduates from the grammar school is as follows:

Christina Holkeboer, Holland City; Anna C. Rooks, E. Holland; Nicholas Boer, Drenthe; Albert Broene, Drenthe; Jacob Brummel, Overisel; Wm. De Jonge, Holland City; John De Jong, Grand Haven; Gerrit J. Huizinga, Holland City; Ralph Janssen, E. Holland; Gerrit W. Kooijers, Holland; James E. Moerdyke, Kalamazoo; William Peeks, Holland; William Prakken, Holland City; Tony Rozenal, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Saggars, Graafschap; John B. Steketee, Holland City; Jacob Takken, Holland City; John Theilken, German Valley, Ill.; Jacob G. Van den Bosch, Zeeland; John F. Van Slooten, Holland; A. Livingston Warnshuis, Gano, Ill.; Henry L. Yonker, Vriesland.

ULFILAS JAARFEEST.

That the Ulfilas anniversary has lost none of its popularity was sufficiently demonstrated by the large audience present in the chapel on Monday evening. As always, a very interesting program was prepared and rendered in a very pleasing manner. Prof. Doesburg acted as chairman and made a short introductory speech. The music consisted of trios with the flute, cello, piano, and violin, and of a male quartette and also a solo by Mr. Tysse which, it is said, caused the ladies to consider smoking in a much more favorable light. The oration by Mr. Dijkhuizen on "Vrijheid" was an excellent production. The declamations by Messrs. Bruins and Huizinga were very well rendered. Mr. Bruins left the impression with the audience that he would make a very good "pater." The dialogue occasioned many a hearty laugh. Mr. Kelder proved himself to be an excellent Groninger and Hoffman imitated the fop to perfection.

The program was as follows:

Gebed. Een woord ter opening—Prof. C. Doesburg. Muziek—Leichte Trio—H. Jurgens, W. J. Van Kersen, A. Van Duren en H. J. Broek. Redevoering—Vrijheid—H. Dijkhuizen. Voordracht—Sermoen van Pater Brom—H. M. Bruins. Solo—Verboden te Roken—G. Tjisse. Voordracht—Johanna Gray—H. Huizinga. Samenspraak—Juist terug van Parijs—G. Tjisse, E. Kelder en B. Hoffman. Muziek—Es ist bestimmt in Gottes Rath—H. Jurgens, W. J. Van Kersen, A. Van Duren en H. J. Broek. Toespraak—Ds. Gerhard De Jonge. Gezang—Soli Deo Gloria—G. Tysse, J. Heeren. H. Jurgens en H. Wiersum.

ALUMNI EXERCISES.

Although the Alumni exercises were interesting, yet they were conspicuous for lack of arrangement. In fact the program as it was rendered was prepared a few minutes before the exercises. Yet notwithstanding this the literary part of the program was excellent. The oration bohn Van der Meulen was a very fine effort and set many a mind to thinking. The poem by Rev. S. M. Zwemer proved that his heart is still warm with love toward his Alma Mater. The chronicles, or "Hope's Septuagint" by Rev. H. E. Dosker were interesting and showed plainly that the students of former years liked fun and jokes as well as they do now. We cannot give a program of the exercises, since none were distributed.

COMMENCEMENT.

The closing exercises of the commencement week of 1893 were held on Wednesday evening, June 28, in the First Reformed church. The church was tastefully decorated. The American flag was draped on one side and the Spanish colors on the other and between the two hung the American eagle. Very beautiful plants were obtained for decorating the stage. The music for the occasion was exquisite consisting of piano solos by H. C. Post, violin solos by Wilbur Force and vocal solos by Campbell, all from Grand Rapids. Only one violin solo and one vocal solo was rendered however because the gentlemen had to take the train for Grand Rapids.

By a queer co-incidence nearly all the subjects of the orations were *isms*. They were good productions and were well delivered. Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of chairs had been placed in the open spaces between the seats, the church was filled to overflowing and a number had to stand. The Birkhoff Prize for proficiency in English Literature was awarded to John Van der Erve, who also won the prize last year for the Freshman class. Bert Dijkstra won the Birkhoff prize for proficiency in Dutch Literature. Each of these prizes consisted of twenty-five dollars. Two prizes were also given for drawing, the first prizes to Ralph Janssen, the second prize to Jacob Van den Bosch.

The Commencement program was as follows: Invocation. Music—Piano Solo—Gondolied—*Liszt*—H. C. Post. Oration—Im Streit des Lebens, Wirtje T. Janssen. Oration—Individualism *vs.* Socialism, (Excused.) Wiley W.

Mills. Oration—Fatalism, Henry Huizinga. Music—Violin Solo—Rhapsodie Hongroise—*Hausser*, Wilbur Force. Oration, Humanism and the Renaissance, William Miedema. Oration, Specialism, John L. De Jong. Music—Piano Solo—Etude et Valse—*Chopin*—H. C. Post. Oration—Education—The Bulwark of our Republic—W. O. Van Eyck. Music—Aria—"It is enough," from "Elijah"—*Mendelssohn*—J. F. Campbell. Conferring of Degrees—A. B., upon the class of 1893. A. M., in course, upon the class of 1890. Music—Violin Solo—Meditation—*Dancla*—Wilbur Force. Oration—Valedictory—Jas. Sterenberg. Music—Bari-tone solo—"My Little Love"—*Hawley*—J. F. Campbell. Doxology and benediction.

The following are the graduates:

William M. Dehn, John L. De Jong, Henry Huizinga, Albert J. Rooks, John Schaefer, Wirtje T. Janssen, Albert Kuiper, James Sterenberg, Wilhelmus V. Te Winkel, William Miedema, Wiley W. Mills, Henry Van der Ploeg, William O. Van Eyck, William Zoethout. Special, John W. Te Paske.

"Snooks."

"I am not in the field."

A rural scene on the campus,--Sophomores drinking buttermilk.

There were only two competitors in the field for the Sophomore prize.

Prof. Doesburg's house has been beautified by a new porch and a coat of paint.

The "A" class exhibition has lost none of its popularity, but was well worthy of the patronage it received.

The Freshman class seemed to feel the need of strengthening stimulants during the Dutch examination.

Many of our Western boys have decided to attend the World's Fair this year, instead of Commencement.

Kuiper spent a portion of his Senior vacation in Ann Arbor to receive treatment for his throat. He reports that it is much better.

At the last meeting of the General Synod, held in Asbury Park, Hon. G. J. Diekema was appointed as a member of the Council of Hope College.

The boys of Van Vleck Hall do not feel very highly complimented by the mention made of them at the Meliphone anniversary. It would be well hereafter to investigate before making a charge.

The Masters Oration was highly spoken of by all who attended the Meliphone anniversary.

It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Edward Melis, formerly a member of the Freshman Class. The Anchor extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved.

During the session of the council the city marshal came on the campus and enquired where the meeting of the council was being held. That looked rather suspicious.

The closing meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held on Thursday, June 22. Mr. Ferwerda '96 was leader of the meeting, while former members of the orchestra furnished the music.

Many a time has Dr. Scott's love for the students been manifested. He has always proved himself to be a friend of the students. As weak as he was, on the evening of commencement he came to the city from Macatawa park and shook hands with the graduates and congratulated them. In the hearts of the students there is always a tender feeling of love for Dr. Scott.

Prof. Kollen has been elected as President of Hope College. From first indications it seemed as if the old story of last spring would be repeated and that no president would be elected. But on the morning of the 29th, to the surprise of all, the first ballot showed that Prof. Kollen received 12 votes out of 18. Thus he was declared elected.

At the last meeting of the Council of Hope College, several important steps were taken. Besides the election of Prof. Kollen as president, it was also decided to call two new professors. Thomas M. Kilbride, a graduate of the University of Michigan and a teacher of several years experience, will be called to fill the chair of Chemistry and Physics and such additional work as he and the faculty may agree upon. Arthur A. Holmes, also a graduate of the University of Michigan, will probably be called to the chair of English and English Literature, and to give instruction in French and German.

PERSONAL AND ALUMNI.

A. Rooks, '93, has secured a position as teacher at Muskegon, Mich.

Wiley Mills, '93, has been employed on the staff of The Citizgn, Harvey Ill.

Prof. J. Van der Meulen and Fannie Steffens of the N. W. C. A., are visiting their parents in the city for the summer vacation.

Bruins, '95, spent a week in Chicago at the Exposition.

Rev. A. M. Van Duine of Holland, Neb., is visiting friends in Michigan.

Herbert Keppel, of Clark University, is visiting his parents at Zeeland, Mich.

Prof. Kollen reports that his last trip to the East was a very successful one.

Fred Noordhoff, '95, left last Thursday for his home in Orange City, Iowa.

M. Bruins has received a call from the Reformed Church at Coopersville, Mich.

H. Pietenpol has accepted the call received from the Ebenezer church, East Holland.

Rev. D. De Bey, Sheboygan, Wis., delivered the Master's Oration at the Telephone Bust.

Among the Alumni attending commencement exercises we have noticed the following:

Rev. Peter De Pree, Pella, Ia., is here visiting friends and attending commencement exercises.

Miss Lena De Pree, a sister of S. De Pree, '96, recently attended chapel exercises and some of the recitations.

Rev. James De Pree, of Sioux Centre, Ia., has been spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in this part of the State.

Muilenberg, Stegeman, and Knooihuizen, of the class of '89, have been spending a few days here during commencement week.

Rev. M. Flipse, '90, and Miss Maggie Pfanstiehl, of this place, were united in marriage on Wednesday evening, June 28, Rev. I. Van Kampen performing the ceremony.

Revs. Wm. Moerdyk, Kalamazoo; Jno. Brock, South Holland, Ill.; G. H. Hospers, Muskegon; J. W. Te Winkel, Fulton, Ill.; T. Muilenberg, Boyden, Ia.; A. Stegeman, New Holland; J. De Pree, Sioux Center, Ia.

THE YOUTH'S CYCLOPAEDIA, issued by C. B. Beach & Co., of Chicago, is educationally considered, the most important publication of recent years. It has been prepared by a corps of teachers and educational writers expressly to meet the needs of the young, and supplies a want which teachers and parents have long and deeply felt.

It is sold by subscription and is having an enormous sale. Any one wanting an agency which offers rare advantages, should consult the advertisement of this work which appears in another column.

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ULFILAS CLUB, (Dutch) meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock in V. V. H.
 President, G. Tysse.
 Secretary, W. S. Gruys.
 MELIPHONE SOCIETY, meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock in Grammar School building.
 Alpha Section, Philomathean Section.
 Pres., J. G. Theilken. Pres., A. L. Warnshuis.
 Sec., Jurry Winter. Sec., J. Meengs.
 PRAYER MEETING, every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, in G. S. B. All are welcome.
 FRATERNAL SOCIETY, meets Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock in council rooms.
 The SORORAL SOCIETY meets alternate Monday evenings at 7 o'clock.
 President, Miss Anna Alberti.
 Secretary, Miss Christine Van Duren.
 Y. M. C. A., meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in G. S. B.
 President, J. L. De Jong.
 Secretary, Ben. Hoffman.
 EUPHONIAN ORCHESTRA, meets every Friday at 12:30 o'clock.
 Director, H. Jurgens.
 COSMOPOLITAN SOCIETY, meets every Friday evening at 5 o'clock.
 President, Jas. Sterenberg.
 Secretary, E. Dykstra.
 PRAYER MEETING OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.
 GERMAN CLUB, meets Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.
 THE COLLEGE LIBRARY is open every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Free reading room.

TOO OFTEN THE CASE. INTERESTING PROOFS.

A young society lady, after a round of gaiety, becomes suddenly conscious of an unusual sensation. She has frequent attacks of dizziness, her back aches, and she feels blue and generally run down.

Mothers, look well to your daughters!
 Daughters, look well to yourselves!
 Let the first symptom denoting the approach of disease receive your instant attention. Healthy women are the hope of the race, and it is well-nigh criminal to neglect anything which promises relief.

There is hope for all sufferers from Nervous Diseases. Read what follows:

Mrs. Jennie C. Davis, a fine artist and an accomplished authoress, of Westfield, Wis., had been subject to headache ever since she could remember. So severe were her attacks as to cause at times temporary delirium. All treatment had failed to relieve her, but after using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine she writes: "My record is to me, at least, satisfactory. No headache, constantly increasing appetite, and a consequent gain in weight of two and a half pounds in just one week."

Six weeks later she writes: "Have read and sewed immoderately of late, but my headaches do not return."

Mrs. John R. Miller, of Valparaiso, Ind., was attacked three years ago with turn of life in its worst form. It finally went to her head, and all indications were that it would result either in insanity or softening of the brain. Her husband thus writes: "It would be impossible for me to attempt a description of her sufferings during all this time. She was treated by our very best local physicians, with but temporary benefit. She has taken four bottles of Dr. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE, and is cured. She has gained twenty pounds in weight. I tell you, she often blesses you for what you have done for her."

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